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Extension Service

RECEIVED
JUN 4 - 1942
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Review

VOLUME 13

MAY 1942

NO. 5

Word-of-Mouth Education— a Wartime Extension Job

M. L. WILSON, Director of Extension Work

■ The word-of-mouth method is still number one among the various means of disseminating information. This can be a grave danger in wartime in countries where truths and facts are distorted or withheld. The dictators in the totalitarian countries fear the grapevine. In a democracy, the word-of-mouth method can become the greatest means of wartime education.

When a person asks a question and gets a direct answer, he understands a situation if the facts are given with conviction and authority. The face-to-face, word-of-mouth method can thus become the most direct means of getting truths about the war to people.

This is the basis of the wartime neighborhood leadership system. Volunteer leader training is a job given us by the Secretary in his memorandum on wartime extension work. As members of the county and State war boards, it is a definite responsibility of extension agents. It was recommended by the committee on extension organization and policy which, on March 19, passed a resolution urging in each State "an organization of voluntary local leaders on a neighborhood basis." For these reasons, it is now one of our most pressing war jobs.

I like to think of neighborhood volunteer leaders as the framework in a well-planned building. There are times when the load on the roof is increasing and the framework must be ready to take the extra weight. Such a moment in wartime extension work is when everyone must be reached quickly with facts and information.

The volunteer-leader training plan is not new to extension workers insofar as regular programs are concerned. But now it is being expanded to an essential wartime program. In a number of States, a successful plan is already in operation, where minutemen or women keep themselves informed through their extension office and agree to keep in personal touch with a definite number of

families in their neighborhoods. Some of these are described in this issue.

In developing volunteer local leadership, we must bring together all our knowledge and experience in the physical and social sciences. We must bring to bear upon the problem all that is known of public psychology and behavior of people. We must use to the utmost our ability to choose good leaders and to interest them in assuming responsibility.

With the development of neighborhood leaders we are ready to say that if there are fundamental ideas that the Government feels should be carried to every farm family in the United States, we in the Extension Service

have the organization by which we can take the message quickly to every rural family by word of mouth.

Naturally, there are numerous factors with regard to relationships with other groups. 4-H Clubs are carrying on a remarkable program of leadership, and so are home demonstration clubs. The USDA war boards and representatives of other action agencies are carrying on specific assignments in the increased production effort. There is no reason for duplicating these activities. Extension has, in addition, the wartime educational responsibility of training leaders and of using them wherever they may be found and irrespective of the groups or organizations with which they are associated.

The national conference, March 19-21, of county, State, and Federal extension workers, with the advice of an able group of sociologists, considered some of these problems of organization and training. It prepared recommendations which are being further developed in the field. The job is before us.

We Haul Sail and Batten Down

■ Yes, this is the same EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW, actuated by the same motive of providing helpful information to extension workers. For the duration of the war, we are voluntarily changing its format and its style.

There are numerous reasons for such changes, all of which I am sure everyone understands. Savings in money and conservation of materials are two vital reasons, of course. Important also is the conservation of time of the busy extension worker.

As urgent as extension work has been for years, we are now faced with the prospect of terrific acceleration of our activities in the face of handicaps. Such long hours must be devoted to emergency matters that little time remains for the necessary reading that will help to strengthen the work.

We recognize this and are planning accordingly. We are clearing the REVIEW decks for action. The format has been designed to facilitate rapid absorption of the contents. Type faces have been selected to speed the reading process. Articles will be cut severely,

retaining only the bare essentials to provide necessary information.

Because of the swiftness of events, late information will be inserted in the proof at the last available minute to remedy to some extent the lag in getting the REVIEW printed and distributed. Paper stock has been cheapened; halftones will be reduced to the minimum necessary to an intelligent understanding of the text, and the cover pages have been discarded.

We believe that we can make the sacrifices necessary for conservation and economy and simultaneously improve the usefulness of the REVIEW. However, in doing this we must rely upon your active cooperation. If you have adopted methods which improve your wartime efficiency or speed up your operations, they no doubt would also be helpful to other workers. Each one of us should profit from the best thinking of the entire staff. You may have just the idea that will solve a perplexing problem in many another county. Send in a brief description of your best methods of operation in this wartime period.

LESTER A. SCHLUP, *Editor*



"If Uncle Sam needs the food, we're the boys who can produce it," says Dave Meyer of Black Hawk County, one of Iowa's 28,000 educational cooperators.

Two Leaders for 16 Families

R. K. BLISS, Director of Extension Service, Iowa

■ Neighborhood groups of farmers and farm women, meeting around the dining room table, chewing over information from the Extension Service, tempering it with their own experiences, pooling their resources of labor and machinery, and cementing it all with a determination to get the job done, form the basis of the Iowa food for freedom program.

Liaison officers between these groups and the county office are volunteer "educational cooperators"—1 man and 1 woman for each 16 families—280 men and women for each county—28,000 for the State—serving without pay and motivated by a patriotic desire to serve their country in a time of emergency.

Information from the college and cooperating agencies is passed on to these educational cooperators in training schools in each county. Through this system, useful knowledge from the State office can be relayed into practically every farm home in the State within the space of a week or 10 days.

Here is how the plan was set up in Black Hawk County. On January 30, the county extension organization met, discussed the war emergency, and voted to have township war committees, which were in turn to appoint the educational cooperators.

The township committees were appointed and asked to submit their lists of educational cooperators—appointed, seen, and accepted—by February 9. Most of them met the deadline, and the stragglers were quickly rounded up.

Training centers for the educational cooperators were set up at six points in the county so that no one would have to travel very far. As Black Hawk County Agent Paul Barger put it, "We can even get to

them by horse and buggy if our tires give out."

Training schools for the men cooperators were held from February 18 to 22, and schools for the women were begun the next day. Neighborhood meetings followed immediately.

Subject of the training schools for the men was a War Emergency Livestock and Feed Budget, developed by the Extension Service to help farmers appraise their livestock programs in line with available feed supplies and anticipated production of feed crops this year. Along with the budgets went an eight-page circular, *Keep 'Em Eating*, containing essential information on production of pork, dairy, poultry, and vegetable products. A "victory garden and nutrition program" occupied the attention of the women.

One of the neighborhood meetings was held in Dave Meyer's home in Poyner Township. Ten neighbors turned out to study their livestock and feed budgets, and they had a lively session. The others couldn't attend for one reason or another, but Dave hopped into his car and visited them all personally. A little later Dave's wife held a meeting of the neighborhood women on the garden and nutrition program.

When neighbors get together in these small groups, they find they can learn a lot from each other as well as from the college. The better hog grower has an opportunity to pass on his knowledge, and the woman who has found a way to improve her family's nutrition can help her neighbors to do the same.

Similar action was taken in all other counties, with some modifications and changes. Back of it all, of course, was considerable intensive planning by committees at the State level, a canceling of practically all field dates, a State-wide meeting of the entire staff, and

district training schools for field agents. Specialists were pulled off their regular projects and put into the field to help with the first training school for cooperators in each county.

Others who helped to conduct training schools included vocational teachers, AAA committeemen, FSA supervisors, SCS technicians, PCA representatives, and REA leaders.

By the middle of March, all of the training schools for educational cooperators had been completed, and about one-third of the cooperators had held their neighborhood meetings. April 1 was expected to wind up the first series of meetings.

Meeting the food production goals is not going to be an easy task. Dairy cow numbers cannot be increased rapidly. As hog lots and poultry houses become crowded, disease problems multiply. Feed production may be a limiting factor in another year. Iowa farmers will raise close to a maximum of feed production this year if the weatherman cooperates and yet will have to dip heavily into the ever-normal corn granary.

In times like these, efficient feeding and management which will push livestock along to market with a minimum of feed are absolutely essential.

I have no doubt that if the knowledge possessed by the college at Ames could be put into full use on every Iowa farm, all of the goals set by the Department would be met and exceeded without difficulty. Through the educational cooperator system, we expect to expedite the adoption of approved practices on Iowa farms and in farm homes—practices which are vitally needed right now.

We are counting heavily on the patriotic willingness of the educational cooperators to do this extra job. It is their opportunity to make a special contribution to the war effort—their opportunity to support the boys in the Army, Navy, and Air Force who, after all, are the ones making the great sacrifice. We have every confidence in their ability to get the job done.

Seeing the Farm Plan

A visual-education cooperative movement designed to give additional emphasis to the Food for Freedom program in Louisiana is under way in northern parishes of the State, where roadside stores, filling stations, and other structures with window-display space are being used to stimulate interest in the farming effort to win the war. Displays of vegetables, fruits, and other products, both fresh and canned, together with appropriately lettered panels, tell the story of the productivity of the surrounding farming area.

Communities in Webster, Claiborne, and Lincoln Parishes have been foremost in carrying out the program which is being adapted to other parishes as well.

Trains Neighborhood Leaders

OPAL ROBERSON, Home Demonstration Agent, Nodaway County, Mo.

■ Township and neighborhood leaders, working with the extension agents in Nodaway County, Mo., since early last fall, have completed 1,827 family food survey records and have enrolled 1,195 families for greater production of essential foods.

Organization of this work as a part of Missouri's State-wide "food for home and defense" campaign was started through township groups previously designated by the extension agents as rural program committees. In 15 townships these committees met on designated nights during October in homes of members.

Sitting around dining-room or kitchen tables, these men and women, with pencils in hand and maps spread out before them, mapped the neighborhoods, identifying every family in each township with a designated neighborhood.

In this manner they mapped 127 neighborhoods, after which they named 1,310 food leaders. This total included 10 leaders (5 men and 5 women) for each neighborhood, to work in pairs on the 5 food projects—meat, milk, eggs, vegetables, and fruits.

At demonstrations held jointly by the extension agents, the leaders have been brought together in their respective commodity groups and trained for their tasks of informing and enrolling their neighbors. Meat leaders were trained in November, fruit leaders in December, vegetable leaders in January, poultry leaders in February, and the dairy leaders in March.

Many of the local meetings were caught by subzero weather, some groups having been "snowed under" as many as 7 times; yet the attendance at neighborhood meetings has ranged from 5 to 40 families each. Liberal

use has been made of the telephone lines.

The newspapers have given continuous help. Assistance with mapping was supplied by AAA committeemen. Farm Security clients were urged by their supervisors to enroll in the program.

On several occasions, when township training meeting places were made inaccessible to motor travel, the agents met at highway points and were taken in wagons to their destinations. Parent-teacher associations and school boards were very helpful. Home economics extension clubs have supplied both the meeting places and audiences for demonstrations. Several clubs have entertained parent-teacher associations, topping off these events with refreshments showing how to meet nutritional standards with home-grown foods.

Food leaders often belong to school boards and ask the agents to meet with them to plan the introduction of noonday lunches in their schools. There are now 60 schools in the county serving lunches as compared to only 16 last year.

Of the total number of neighborhood leaders selected in Nodaway County, 816 assisted in the very first job assigned to them last fall—that of getting the family food survey blanks filled out and back to the county extension office. Since then, the 5 commodity groups have been taking their turns at the training meetings at monthly intervals, and before the campaign is ended all will have had every opportunity and encouragement to do their bit for food production.

In all meetings, the instruction relative to production has been supplemented by equal attention to the nutritive values of the essential foods under consideration.

teeman agreed to sponsor an educational meeting in his neighborhood and to assume the responsibility for personally contacting from five to six families who have heretofore had poor gardens or no gardens. These committeemen further agreed to keep in contact with these families throughout the year and give them bulletins which would be helpful in growing better gardens.

"Professional workers representing the Department of Agriculture, together with the teachers of vocational agriculture and home economics helped with the neighborhood educational meetings. The first 12 of the neighborhood meetings scheduled drew 996 farm men and women. Six of the meetings were for Negro people."

The plan is also working out well in Culpeper County where 50 percent of those attending Victory Garden meetings came from low-income families. The community committeemen there have persuaded the farmers in some neighborhoods to agree to plow gardens for those families that have no teams. "Culpeper will have far more gardens this year than ever before in our history," writes the county agent.

Reaching All the People

Central States extension workers met in Omaha, January 28 and 29 and in Chicago, January 30 and 31 to plan adjustments in extension work to reach all rural people with the war program.

Adjustments reported include: (1) Small neighborhood meetings—some call them "walk-in" meetings; (2) more trained neighborhood leaders—men and women who serve from 6 to 15 farm families in their neighborhood; (3) specific goals for members of organized extension groups to reach nonmembers; (4) more extensive use of the radio by such means as transcriptions, enrolled listening groups, and question boxes; (5) development of a telephone technique in getting information to leaders; (6) streamlining printed matter by increasing the use of "one idea" well illustrated circulars; (7) enlisting the cooperation of commercial distributors such as hatcherymen, farm machinery dealers seedmen and others doing business with farm people; (8) garden or food-preservation responsibility for every 4-H Club member—a war activity in addition to his regular project; (9) town boys apprenticed to successful farmers far enough in advance of the peak farm labor needs so that they are trained and ready when needed; (10) adjustment of the school year to meet the peak labor needs; (11) expansion in fire prevention and safety activities.

■ Alabama Negro farm families made 87,440 mattresses valued at \$718,445, and 57,837 comforts valued at \$108,686 in last year's extension cotton mattress program.

All Out in Every Neighborhood

■ Community and neighborhood committees have been set up in every county in Virginia ready to handle the educational phase of the war program as it relates to agriculture. These are an outgrowth of the work in agricultural planning.

The county board of agriculture, or county planning committee, includes the chairman of the USDA War Board and representatives of each of the agencies of the Department of Agriculture, as well as representatives of the leading farm organizations and one man and one woman farm leader in each community and neighborhood. They supplement and implement the work of the USDA War Board.

The community and neighborhood committees were selected by the farm organization

leaders and representatives of the various farm and home agencies and can represent all agencies of the Department of Agriculture as well as the Extension Service alone. They are, therefore, ideally fitted for taking to farm people information on the educational aspects of the war program and for bringing back to the war boards and the United States Department of Agriculture helpful information on local conditions.

The victory-garden program in Westmoreland County illustrates the way the plan is working out. The agent reports: "We first held a meeting of the county board of agriculture to which we invited the neighborhood committeemen in three communities of the county. Each neighborhood commit-

We Shift to a War Basis

J. E. CARRIGAN, Director of Extension Service, Vermont

■ We are at war. The Extension Service must be shifted to a war basis. It is being shifted to a war basis. This is not easy just as it is not easy for the country as a whole. It shakes us out of our accustomed attitudes of mind and calls for adjustment in procedure. How well and how easily we are able to make these changes depends to a large extent upon how well we have learned what is our place in the scheme of things, and how well we have trained ourselves to make adjustments.

The war will not pull us far out of our traditional field of education in agriculture and home economics. Secretary Wickard, in his memorandum of February 11 to Director Wilson, indicates that this will continue to be our main field of endeavor when he says: "First of all, I am looking to the Extension Service to carry forward on every sector of the farm front the general educational work in agriculture and home economics essential to our wartime job." This war will, however, demand more of us in our accustomed field and will demand a considerable variation in emphasis and in specific jobs. Furthermore, it will try our ability to work out relationships with other agencies, new and old.

Make Adjustments

In connection with the war, we must develop certain attitudes of mind; make certain adjustments, and we should recognize this fact. We cannot go on doing as we have been doing. When there is a job to do, we should figure out how we can make the adjustment necessary to getting the job done. Sometimes it may mean shifting a specialist almost entirely from his regular work to something new. Sometimes it may mean making adjustment in emphasis. Sometimes it may mean finding ways and means of adding one or more workers to cover a new field or so that more may be done in a given field.

We feel that the main job for agriculture during the war will be to produce food supplies for our Nation and our Allies. In this wartime food program, it is obviously essential for Vermont agriculture to work closely with the agricultural program of the country and also closely with the civilian war program of the State.

The Vermont Council of Safety, to which is delegated the responsibility for the civilian war program within the State, has delegated to the agricultural planning committees at the State and county levels the responsibility of being the representatives of the Council of Safety in carrying on the war activities relative to agriculture. It is logical that the State council of safety should choose the agricultural planning committees rather than

the USDA War Boards, as the USDA War Boards include only Federal representatives, whereas the agricultural planning committees include representatives of State as well as Federal agencies and farm people. Furthermore, it ties the State organizations and agencies together with the Federal agencies. Finally, it assures that problems of State or local scope, in addition to those of national scope, will receive consideration.

It happens that the State USDA War Boards and the State agricultural planning committees have a common secretary. He is the BAE representative in the State. At the county level, the USDA War Boards and the agricultural planning committees have elected the county agents as secretaries. Thus these two agencies designated by the Federal Department of Agriculture and by the State council of safety with the responsibility of correlating the efforts with respect to agriculture in the war situation have common secretaries at the State and county levels. This makes for easy articulation between the State and county levels, and it means that one man at the State level and one man in each county are in close touch with all war activities relating to agriculture and in a position to correlate them.

A short time ago, at a meeting of the executive board of the State agricultural planning committee and the State USDA War Board, responsibilities for assuming leadership with respect to various war activities were delegated to various agencies, people within agencies, or special committees. For example, farm labor was delegated to a committee set up more than a year ago by the State agricultural planning committee, with the assistant extension economist acting as executive secretary; emergency milk collection and distribution to E. H. Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture; roughage supplies to a committee set up some time ago by the State agricultural planning committee with the State director of the Farm Security Administration acting as executive secretary; farm machinery repair to the State supervisor of vocational agricultural teaching; victory gardens to the assistant State club leader and the supervisor of home economics teaching, acting as co-leaders; and thus through the list of war activities.

The fact that leadership for these various activities has been delegated to certain agencies or individuals or committees does not mean that the work to be done on each will be confined to those in charge. Rather, it means that we are trying to center responsibility for seeing that the job gets done, with the understanding, of course, that various agencies and organizations will be drawn in and will cooperate in order that the activity

may be carried through most effectively. We expect that, although the joint boards, namely, the executive board of the agricultural planning committee and the USDA War Board, will sit together frequently, these boards may well meet and act separately as each has its own separate responsibilities to discharge. By having them function together, State and Federal interests are integrated and correlated to the end of doing the best possible job.

In all of this work the Extension Service will obviously be the principal publicity and educational agency in getting the information back to the people. Undoubtedly, some educational work will be done by others, especially vocational people through the schools. Furthermore, the farm security workers, agricultural conservation committeemen, soil conservation service workers, and others are bound to do some education work. At the same time, the Extension Service will probably be doing some things that are not educational, but rather service. I do not believe we should worry too much about this, especially during a war. Obviously, we should constantly strive to define our field and relationships, because by sticking fairly close to our own field of activity we are likely to make our greatest contribution. At the same time, when there is a specific job to do, especially in this critical emergency, we should all together figure out how to get that job done most expeditiously and then do it without quibbling.

Garden Plot for Rent

Another way to help promote the Victory Garden idea is credited to an eastern North Carolina newspaper.

To stimulate interest in the campaign, the Goldsboro News-Argus has set up a special section in its want-ad columns where owners of suitable garden plots may list this land as being available. The ad will be run free.

In announcing the free listing of garden plots, the News-Argus also carried a statement from Wayne County Farm Agent C. S. Mintz cautioning that ground covered with clinkers, trash, brickbats, and debris will not make good gardens and, therefore, should not be listed.

Double-Barreled Patriotism

Bourbon County, Kans., set February 11 as scrap-iron day. Volunteer farmers armed with defense stamps posted themselves at 30 points in the county where facilities for weighing scrap iron were available. R. H. Tucker, chairman of the Bourbon County USDA War Board, was in charge; and he reports that 50 percent of the farmers took defense stamps in payment for their scrap iron. More farmers would have exchanged their scrap iron for defense stamps, but the supply of stamps ran out.

Don't Feed a Fire

■ With the slogan, "Don't feed a fire," Michigan farmers and their families are being urged to worry about fires before they occur—not after their homes or barns have been destroyed, along with badly needed food supplies.

A State-wide rural fire-prevention campaign was begun in February under the sponsorship of the Michigan Council of Defense. Cooperating agencies include the State department of public instruction, the State department of conservation, and Michigan State College Extension Division. This campaign is designed not only to reach each of Michigan's 186,000 farms but also to contact residents of small towns that do not have organized fire departments.

In addition to showing property owners how they may eliminate possible fire hazards, the campaign is timely because of the presence on so many farms this year of less responsible workers or those who are less cognizant of farm fire hazards.

The completed plan was sent to the various county defense councils who coordinated it with their fire-control plans. This coordinated plan was then placed before the county USDA defense boards by the county agricultural agents, acting as liaison officers.

Through cooperation of each county school commissioner and superintendent of consolidated and district schools, each school is preparing a map of its district showing the location of homes, storage and public buildings, and water supplies. In addition, school children, in most places those in the seventh grade and higher, have been organized and given instruction in making a complete check on fire hazards in and about their homes.

To aid this inspection work, a four-page fire-prevention survey blank was published by

the Extension Division. The first two pages consist of questions to be answered, such as "Is there rubbish in the attic or in the basement? If so, will it be removed at once and not allowed to collect?" "Are ladders available and stored near buildings?"; "Do you keep your matches in a safe container?"

After checking his home for possible fire hazards and filling out the questionnaire, the pupil detaches the first two pages from the folder and returns the questionnaire to his teacher, who in turn sends the material to the county extension service office. The last two pages of the survey sheet contain a series of suggestions on fire prevention and are retained by the family whose home has been inspected.

Members of 4-H Clubs who have inspected and filed reports on at least three sets of farm buildings on forms provided by insur-

The responsibility of organizing to prevent rural fires and the consequent tragic waste of materials and food needed to fight our war has been given to the Extension Service by the Secretary. It is a national "must" activity. Fire losses are disproportionately high in rural areas, and war hazards will increase the danger in many areas. Plans are under way to meet the emergency need. California got off to an early start on an emergency farm fire protection plan which is now training 1,800 organized volunteer farm fire companies. This description of activities in Michigan indicates some of the ways in which the problem of rural fire prevention is being met.

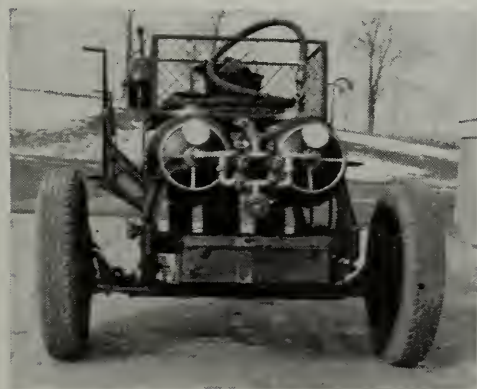
ance companies are eligible to compete in an essay contest sponsored by the State Association of Mutual Insurance Companies of Michigan. Prizes will be awarded winners in each county participating as well as those of the State contests.

Adult phases of the program include cooperation furnished by the agencies represented on the various county USDA defense boards, farmers' organizations such as the Grange and Farm Bureau, conservation officers, and other persons and groups.

The fire-prevention campaign has developed a plan for rural fire control calling for a county fire-control committee, including a county conservation officer, a representative of the USDA War Board, and a representative of the county council of defense. The county conservation officer trained in fire fighting will become a sort of fire chief at large. In the northern counties of Michigan, the conservation department has some fire-fighting equipment which can be put to wide use through this organization. The function of the committee will be to develop adequate fire protection through organization, cooperation, and education.

Printed material furnished by the Michigan State College Extension Division, in addition to the inspection blanks, has consisted of 100,000 copies of a two-color, six-page, lithographed folder entitled "Don't Feed a Fire." This folder, printed in red and black on a yellow stock, contains drawings and presents information in simple how-to-do-it type statements on the importance and means of fire prevention. The folders have been distributed to county agricultural agents to be mailed from their offices. Other printed material furnished by the State Association of Mutual Insurance Companies of Michigan has consisted of a Fire Hazard Chart for Your Home and a Barn Fire Hazard Chart.

A farm fire-fighting outfit with two tanks containing 35 gallons of chemicals. The owner was a fireman in Grand Ledge, Mich., for 12 years. When he moved to the farm, he bought this outfit from the fire department for \$20 and mounted it on an old automobile axle.



■ Put Out That Match; Prevent Forest Fires—It Pays; Woods Fires Destroy Wealth—Stop Them, and other such roadside slogans are familiar to Alabama motorists. With the help of lumber companies, business concerns, and civic organizations, 4-H Clubs have constructed and erected a total of 3,063 of these signs. The signs are uniform throughout the State, but the manner in which they were built varied in the different counties. An example of the amount of cooperation in the sign project is shown by one county in which a large timber company furnished the lumber, a local hardware store provided the paint and nails, and the school shop was used in making and painting the signs.

The sign-building program was an out-

growth of work done in 4-H Club meetings. Last year 1,348 club meetings were devoted to a study of forestry.

4-H Club calendars carrying fire-prevention slogans are being used in the fire-prevention campaign. These calendars serve as constant reminders to "Save the Saplings and Save the Soil." Business concerns and civic clubs over the State bought 48,750 of the 1941 calendars and had them placed in 4-H homes.

Another useful device in combating woods fires is the fire-prevention agreement. This agreement form is circulated by 4-H members and is signed by anyone who agrees not to set fire to woods, and to help in extinguishing fires that have been started. In 1940, Jefferson County boys got more than 12,000 people to sign their fire-prevention agreements.

4-H Fire Fighters

Volunteer Leadership

EDMUND deS. BRUNNER, Teachers College, Columbia University

■ The greatest strength of the volunteer leadership system is its essential democracy. By and large, over the Nation, each agent has a few more than 100 volunteer leaders on his or her staff. Given the average time contribution of these people, this amounts to the equivalent of four full-time workers. Valued at unskilled industrial wages, this is worth considerably in excess of the total cost of extension in an average county. Even at farm-labor wages, it must amount to as much as the agent's salary. Farmers and their wives believe enough in extension and in its system of volunteer leaders to make this contribution. They recognize that in this service there is an interaction of the professional and the volunteer, that extension is not an agency which lays down the law but one which teaches and which could not fully perform its functions without the cooperation of those who are taught.

It is also of the essence of democracy because it ever shows a more excellent way. It submits its teaching to the test of workability, not in the laboratory or at the experiment station but in the kitchen and on the farms of practical farmers and housewives whose year-in and year-out work helps to answer the world's prayer for daily bread—not for centuries prayed so fervently as at this moment.

Stress Service Function

One more matter needs a word at this point, and here I am picking up a suggestion from that very valuable little book, *Leadership for Rural Life*, by Dwight Sanderson. He points out that we may have put too much stress on leaders and leader-training and not enough on the service function and motive. The more I think about that the more I believe the idea is worth considering. For rural people are so essentially democratic that too much stress on the term "leader" may arouse a bit of resentment, even if subconscious. To be very extreme, our volunteer leaders are in no sense little Hitlers, but his chosen title means leader. At least in recruitment stress can be put on service and on the fact that the leader will also profit in terms of his or her own work on the farm or in the home.

I sometimes think our conception of leaders and leadership is faulty. Too many people seem to adopt the theology of Calvin when they consider leaders, that is, they assume that leaders are born, are predestined. Some are; but some folks think if they cannot find such persons, their communities "lack leadership," as they say. Any sociologist knows

that is nonsense. All groups have leaders, whether a ladies' aid or the gang in the alley poolroom. Such leaders are good, bad, and indifferent; strong, weak, and "middlin'." The extension agent that studies his or her communities and groups can take a person with some requisite qualities and make a leader where none existed before. Or he can take even a poor leader and make a better one. Leaders are born, yes, but leaders can also be discerned, trained, and launched in successful service.

Sociology has a couple of other suggestions to make to this theme, but before I speak of them I want to turn to the situation that is uppermost in all our minds these days—the war. The Secretary says "Food will win the war and write the peace," and we all know as rural America girds itself for increased production that despite shortages of labor and materials and despite appeals for war service, we must enlist many more volunteer leaders beyond the peak number we now have, to do the job. How?

I find extensioners disturbed about even maintaining their present leadership. They point out that the AAA committeemen and Farm Security lay advisers get a per diem payment. "How long will our people serve free—war or no war?" they ask.

I think there are only two answers to that, two appeals that you can make. The first is this: AAA and Farm Security committee members are not doing service that directly helps them. They get nothing out of checking compliance to a program or deciding whether Tom Jones is a good risk for a tenant purchase loan. But the extension volunteer gets something and gives something. He gets more than any other member of the group and, in addition, gives service that is, if you please, a modern equivalent for the nineteenth century neighborliness that was of the essence of our rural life.

The second answer is patriotism—not patriotism in the large, but patriotism in a very specific way. For I happen to believe that the Secretary is right about the relation of food to the war and the peace.

Let us be frank with ourselves. Rural America's isolationism in 1920, understandable as it was, helped to lose the last peace. Rural America's isolationism in the 1930's, understandable as it was, helped to bring about our unpreparedness and our defeats. Rural America has a debt to pay. "Food will write the peace." And rural America must raise that food—and plan now for the peace, plan even better than the thousands of farm-discussion groups in the Midwest and South planned for what became the first

AAA. That is a patriotic appeal to which, if I know our farm men or women, they will respond. And there is here a dual challenge for Extension—to teach the immediate technique of increased food production and the basic considerations of a peace that, God grant this time, will mean no truce, but a peace indeed.

I have taken what I think is an optimistic view. If, when summer comes, the German war machine once more rolls eastward and Russia cannot help us in the Pacific, then the events of the last months have added years to the conflict. Henderson has said that we have no rubber in sight, even for war purposes, beyond 15 months. That throws Extension back to the days of horse and buggy. Already, farmers are reported to be cutting down on travel. I think Extension must at least be ready for a world like that of 1910. We must begin to plan now for new uses for the radio in extension teaching, for getting permission and if necessary legislation to use school busses to bring leaders to meetings, for far more letter writing, for more skillful use than ever of bulletins and leaflets. We must prepare our people for a new type—or is it an old type—of organization?

One characteristic of that will be that the neighborhood will take on renewed importance, those small units within our modern village or town centered rural communities.

This device of volunteer leadership seems then to be very good but improvable. In this time, when our way of life never seemed more precious or more threatened, it offers a tested tool ready to hand for the Extension Service to use in its own indispensable leadership within one of the most strategic and important areas of the defense of that way of life—the area of agriculture and rural life.

Gardens for the Retired

The Oregon Victory Garden program is providing an outlet for the desires of many older citizens retired from active life to contribute valuable service toward the war effort, reports O. T. McWhorter, extension horticulturist. Most of these older people have had previous farm experience and already know the fundamentals of good garden practices but are interested in knowing about new developments in home gardening, new varieties, and the like.

Fewer Hoppers

An encouraging note in the North Dakota farm picture, as the State's agricultural industry goes into the heaviest food-production program in its history, is the improved grasshopper situation for 1942.

In only three relatively small areas is the soil heavily enough infested with grasshopper eggs to be considered "severe."

A Live Victory Garden Sample

■ Some 50,000 people in the heart of the State of Washington's vital coastal defense area got a living demonstration of home gardens during the Pacific Northwest Flower and Garden Show in Seattle, March 15 to 22, through the installation of a "Victory Garden" as one of the features of the event.

The garden, a model 40-foot-square replica of an actual planting, was installed and maintained throughout the show through the cooperative efforts of the Western Washington Experiment Station and the extension service of the State College of Washington. During the 8 days, attendants, subject-matter specialists, and extension agents from neighboring counties were on hand at all times to discuss gardening with visitors and to hand out a special Victory Garden Bulletin. Interest in the gardening program is shown by the fact that some 15,000 bulletins were placed in the hands of interested people, and many other people were persuaded not to plow up lawns or uproot shrubs and flowers to make way for a garden.

Planning for the Victory Garden display started in January, and vegetables were planted in greenhouses at the Western Washington Experiment Station in Puyallup, Wash., and the United States Department of Agriculture at Sumner, Wash., about that time. Selected berry plants and fruit trees were also brought into the hothouses to force them into leaf and blossom for the show. The vegetables and berries were readied for display under the direction of Dr. C. D. Schwartze, horticulturist, and Arthur Myhre, assistant horticulturist, of the experiment station. Arrangements for the Extension Service participation in the display were handled by a special committee consisting of Dr. John C. Snyder, extension horticulturist; R. N. Miller, extension engineer, and Calvert Anderson, extension editor.

In order to keep the display in harmony with the flower-show atmosphere, the extension committee worked out several plans to avoid use of any signs which would detract from the general finished appearance but which would let the growing vegetables tell their own story. Signs used in the display carried the notation, "State College of Washington," and a large overhead label reading "Victory Garden—You, Too, Can Have One."

For end-of-the-row markers, small animated reproductions of the ripe fruit of each plant were made from waterproof plywood, painted in natural colors and given life by the addition of cartoon faces and wire arms and legs. Many of these characters were depicted as holding defense bonds, working on their income tax, or engaged in like tasks. Scattered down every row were small circular disks bearing the respective designations, Vitamin A, Vitamin B₁, Vitamin C, and Vitamin G.

The markers were put in place under supervision of Extension Nutritionist Eleanor Davis and were scattered in the rows in approximate proportion to the amount present in the vegetables planted there. The vitamin labels attracted considerable attention and comment from show patrons.

That the "Victory Garden" held its own on display with thousands of dollars worth of floral blooms is attested by the fact that it was given the first-place blue ribbon in the special exhibit class and was also given an especial "Award of Merit" as one of the outstanding displays of the entire show.

Vegetables planted in the garden included peas, carrots, beans, cabbage, turnips, chard, spinach, beets, radishes, tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, and corn. The fruit section of the display included an apricot tree, a peach tree, two grapevines, two blueberry bushes, two currant bushes, a dozen raspberries, two rhubarb plants, and an espalier apple and pear as background. All the vegetables were grown in flats or pots which were set in place in rows and then carefully packed in moist 20-year-old alder sawdust. Lack of light caused some of the vegetables to fade before the 8 days were completed, but in general the garden retained the attractiveness that caused Seattle dailies to liken it to a "seed catalog come to life" on opening day.

Radio Broadcasts

The "Victory Garden" display was made the focal point of an intensive garden publicity campaign that reached many thousands of persons throughout the Pacific Northwest. Every afternoon at 2:15, KIRO, 50,000-watt radio station located in Seattle, stationed Bill Moshier, its popular farm announcer, at the garden for a 15-minute program. These programs were handled entirely by the Extension Service and consisted of informal but carefully prepared interviews with the attendant county agents and home demonstration agents on topics of garden information, both as to production and nutritional values. This series of programs culminated on Saturday of the show in a half-hour round-table summary handled by Mr. Moshier, the extension committee named above, Floyd Svinth, San Juan County agent, and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Svinth, a former home demonstration agent. In addition to these broadcasts, four appearances were also made on KIRO's regular morning Farm Forum feature by specialists in attendance. Other Seattle radio stations also carried extensive material on the garden program.

The press was not overlooked, with the publicity manager of the show estimating that more than 1,000 stories on gardening were used throughout the State in addition to the

many articles and pictures used by Seattle papers during the show itself. One large Seattle daily carried a special Victory Garden page on the opening day of the event.

Especial importance attached to the success of the Washington Victory Garden exhibit as Seattle is located in the center of the area where live the thousands of workers that man the vast Boeing plant which supplies the Nation's flying fortresses and the mighty naval yards at Bremerton. In addition, the area also contains such great Army centers as Fort Lewis and McChord Field.

Seek Labor Solution

One more step toward providing farm labor for growing and harvesting this year's crops in Oregon has just been taken with arrangements for appointing a farm-labor subcommittee to be added to the agricultural planning committee in each county. Details of this plan have been worked out jointly by L. C. Stoll, director of the Federal Employment Service for Oregon, and W. L. Teutsch, assistant director of the Federal Cooperative Extension Service at Oregon State College.

Creation of a farm-labor subcommittee with a broad representative membership will coordinate the activity of the Federal Employment Service, the county war board, the land-use planning committee, and the agricultural planning committee, it is believed. In addition, it will give representation on the committee of the major commodities with large farm-labor requirements.

In each county, the employment service representative and the county agent will agree on the nomination of not more than three producers or processors of farm products to serve on the committee. These three persons, with the chairman of the county USDA War Board and a member of the county agricultural planning committee, will constitute the farm-labor subcommittee. Other such subcommittees already functioning in each county deal with land-use, farm home and rural life, livestock, and crops.

Every effort is being made to find the solution of the impending farm labor problem in the immediate communities rather than to depend upon arrivals from distant points. Movements now in progress to register potential farm labor from the schools and among the women are part of this general idea.

■ Paul E. McElroy, county agent in Fayette County, Iowa, has made it easy for farm people to get the printed material they need for increased food production and better nutrition. The Victory bulletin rack in his office, patriotically decorated with American flags and the Food for Freedom emblem, contains all material on the two subjects that he has been able to gather.

4-H Enlists in the War Program

■ 4-H Mobilization Week, April 5-11, enlisted the wholehearted support of rural boys and girls and their leaders in every State. Each one emphasizing the seven-point Victory program in a way which met his particular conditions, thousands of new members, in addition to those already enrolled, pledged their time, their skill, and their loyalty to stand by the home front and to produce food to win the war.

President Roosevelt spurred the young folks to greater effort in a special message to 4-H Club members which was printed in last month's REVIEW. Governors in Colorado, Maine, New Mexico, Ohio, and other States proclaimed the week of April 5-11 as National 4-H Mobilization Week by executive order. Throughout the week, national, State, and local 4-H broadcasts were heard; 4-H motion pictures were shown in local theaters; and more than 100,000 4-H mobilization posters were displayed in public places. In thousands of homes, 4-H window signs indicated the active part being taken by the 4-H members residing on such farms. Exhibits of 4-H Club accomplishments were to be seen in countless store windows, in town halls, in libraries, and other public places. In local communities throughout the country, special 4-H Club meetings, pageants, and other 4-H events were held in which leading citizens participated along with the members.

Typical of the mobilization are early reports from New Jersey, where 2,000 new members enrolled in 4-H Clubs and altogether 10,000 new and old members volunteered in the 4-H Victory Corps. More of these Jersey boys and girls enlisted to grow food for freedom than to work in any other victory project. Club groups, however, favored scrap collection. For example, the Centerville 4-H Small Fruits Club of 18 members—most of them of Italian parentage—collected 12 tons of scrap metal and at least two dozen old automobile tires.

Leaders Volunteer

Farm men and women also heard the plea for mobilization and responded to youth's call for leadership. One year ago, Salem County, N. J., had 13 local leaders; now it has 84. Mercer County organized 16 new community clubs. Mobilization week in Atlantic County, N. J., meant the first 4-H Clubs organized with a full-time 4-H Club agent.

According to reports, mobilization for salvage of paper, old metal, rubber, and other scrap is popular everywhere. Northampton County, N. C., 4-H Club members made a house-to-house canvass of the entire county to collect waste paper, using the proceeds to buy defense bonds. MacArthur Day put extra pep into the Georgia boys' and girls' scrap collection. Each of the 2,000 Kentucky

clubs appointed a salvage committee with a chairman in each county who sits on the regular county salvage committee.

The Connecticut 4-H Victory Corps emphasizing farm-labor needs has enlisted about 20,000 boys and girls to work on home production activities which, it is estimated, will be worth about 1 million dollars. Older Connecticut young people registered with the Employment Service as willing to take farm jobs away from home. Younger members are making an accurate labor report on the time spent in producing Food for Freedom. Certificates of recognition for good work will be issued jointly by the Extension Service, the State defense council, and the farm bureaus.

Special Victory certificates were also announced for Colorado 4-H Club members who help in the Nation's war emergency this year. To get a certificate, all members must take part in one or more of the Victory activities in addition to their regular work and participate in at least five different club Victory activities. Because of the sugar shortage, Colorado 4-H Club members are growing more sugar beets. A special contest will be conducted in seven counties for sugar-beet club members.

Grow More Food

More Food for Victory is the first line of thought for South Carolina members and leaders. More than 30,000 members have talked and planned with their families to do certain definite things such as raising more pigs, growing a Victory garden, a sirup patch, rice for home use in the Coastal Plains, edible soybeans, and other new vegetables, and pearl millet for cows. They have also pledged themselves to harder work around the farm and home to help meet the labor needs.

Nebraska young folks are in the thick of the big push for production. The Kow Klan Club of Gage County was the first in the State to earn a Victory seal. Pork, dairy, poultry, swine, garden, foods, and canning clubs are most popular.

Double Your Project is the motto of the Jamestown, R. I., clubs. The Aim High Club members who originated the motto are doing 4 to 10 times more than the average club member on the same project. They say: "It is the extra effort that counts most toward Victory."

Everywhere, 4-H Clubs are planting Victory Gardens and stimulating their friends and their neighbors to do likewise. When a Union County, N. C., club member has signed up three families to grow a garden, he is recognized in his school and in local papers as a Victory Garden leader. If the member signs

up five or more families, he is a Victory Garden specialist in his community.

The problems of wartime nutrition are being studied in Pennsylvania 4-H Clubs. More than 1,500 meetings have been held and 100,000 copies of a special leaflet distributed. 4-H Clubs are working through Civilian Defense Boards and township representatives to supplement the work of community leaders and give more 4-H Clubs a chance to participate in the Victory program. Massachusetts young people are pledging to improve at least one food habit during the year. Each one mobilized gets a special button designed with a 4-H clover inside a large V and a 4-H Victory window sticker to be displayed in the home.

A member of the New Mexico Food for Freedom Club conducts a special health project, keeping a simple diary and taking a physical examination both at the beginning and end of the club year. All participate in some local defense activity.

Down South in Louisiana, Rapides Parish reports a 35-percent increase in membership. Caddo Parish 4-H executive committee worked out a program for the week, including special church service on Sunday and special 4-H program at assembly in each school.

These are but a few of the ways in which 4-H Club members have mobilized for the defense of their country; however, they indicate the commendable way in which the 4-H Club organization has been streamlined to meet the needs of the present critical war situation. Only those activities remain which have a direct bearing on the war effort; moreover, increasing recognition at this time is being given to those 4-H activities that aid in reducing the labor shortage and building the morale and "the will to do" of all rural young people. National 4-H Mobilization Week proved that 4-H boys and girls throughout the country were "on the alert always" in keeping with their 4-H war slogan, in carrying out their own national 4-H Victory program.

Waste-Paper Baler

Blue prints showing how to build a portable, hand-operated waste-paper baler have been developed in Texas for communities and organizations collecting waste paper.

The machine will compress paper to bales 14 by 18 by 18 inches, which will weigh around 30 pounds. M. R. Bentley, extension engineer, worked out the design at the request of J. C. Yeary, county agent at La-Grange, Tex., who said that Fayette County organizations were having trouble handling the large volume of waste paper collected by 4-H Club boys and girls, vocational students, Boy Scouts, and others.

Cost of the baler runs around \$4. For further information, write to your State extension service, as Texas is furnishing a blue print for each State extension service.

Needed—A Million Neighborhood Leaders

■ During the war, face-to-face contact with every rural family is the only way that the Extension Service can carry out the Secretary's memorandum and get "prompt and complete educational work."

News items, radio talks, meetings, circulars, and such methods will influence about half of the people. To stimulate the rest of them, we must use personal contact in addition to the usual ways of spreading the news.

The diagram shows the machinery for connecting the farm family and the Department of Agriculture as worked out at the national conference on voluntary leadership. This illustrates the major features of a line organization using voluntary leadership to obtain prompt and complete coverage of rural people on educational aspects of agriculture's war-time program.

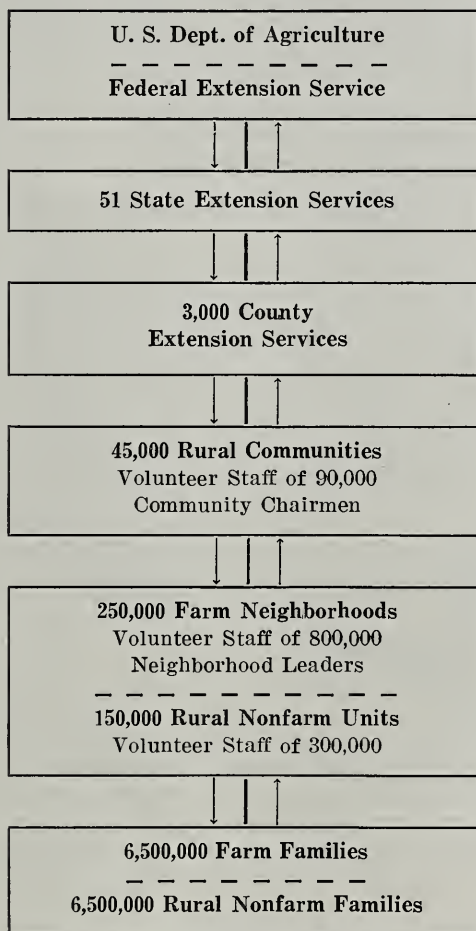
The diagram is based on the experience of States that have already developed neighborhood leadership. It utilizes natural social groupings and, with minor modifications, can be correlated with present extension machinery in most States and counties.

The key to the plan is the neighborhood leader. Each neighborhood leader is responsible for carrying war messages to and from 10 to 20 families. Their work supplements rather than displaces the present 700,000 volunteer leaders serving 4-H, home demonstration, and other agricultural extension groups. To serve all 13,000,000 rural families, 1 million neighborhood leaders in addition to our present local leaders must be trained.

Representatives of 4-H Clubs, home demonstration clubs, agricultural extension groups, farm organizations, schools, churches, and other community organizations, and the two community chairmen may form a community committee which can be helpful in bringing together all war programs in the community and insuring wise use of the leadership. Even more important, such a community com-

mittee gives wider support and, therefore, bigger results.

The purpose of the leadership organization is to develop among rural people an understanding of war aims, a knowledge of what they can do to help win the war, and to stimulate them to do their share. Personal contact needs to be supplemented by neighborhood, walk-in discussion meetings.



Strive for Physical Fitness

■ Campbell County, Wyo., 4-H boys and girls who learn what constitutes a balanced diet for their 4-H Club animals will this year apply rules of good nutrition to themselves.

A blue-ribbon 4-H member in health in 1942 means that each day he eats the proper foods and follows a planned health program to make him a strong and healthy citizen. He learns to feed and care for himself just as he learned to feed and care for his animal to grow the animal into a straight-lined, attractive, well-developed individual.

The health program of each member is outlined and planned by the 4-H member, 4-H leader, parent, and family physician. This health program was started 3 years ago by the 4-H Club council, with the co-operation of the county agent. This was 2 years before the Nation began emphasizing health for defense.

One hundred and sixty 4-H Club members based their health-improvement work on free physical and dental examinations by Campbell County doctors and dentists in 1941.

Parents of 4-H Club members are enthusi-

astic about this county health program, because they found health defects in their children unknown to them, which, left untreated, could develop into serious health deficiencies.

These health defects included infected lungs, tuberculosis, infected kidneys, tularemia, anemia, rheumatic heart, underweight, overweight, poor hearing, poor eyes, poor posture, and others. Sixty 4-H Club members were found to have infected tonsils. Forty-seven had tonsils removed.

The council's plan of giving recognition was based on physical fitness to encourage club members with good health to plan a health program to keep good health, and on health improvement to encourage 4-H Club members with physical and health defects to follow a plan of building health.

Beulah Magnusson, Sunshine 4-H Club, was named State health champion as a result of her health-improvement work and physical fitness and received a free trip to the National 4-H Club Congress. Louis C. Reed, Jr., was a State blue ribbon health winner. Lyle Wilson and Betty Anderson, Sunshine 4-H members, received county recognition on their health-improvement work. The Gillette Lions Club awarded each of these 4-H members silver health pins.

Much credit is due Campbell County doctors and dentists cooperating with the 4-H Club council in this county 4-H Club health program.

Financing the correction of defects of 4-H Club members was a problem to some parents. The community council health committee helped to solve this problem by establishing a revolving health fund of \$350. This money was raised by putting on a county-wide carnival and dance.

They Have Served 20 Years

A group of Alabama Negro extension agents were recently honored at Tuskegee Institute for having served a period of 20 years or more. They are C. S. Sampson, Sumter County; Mrs. Laura R. Daly, former home demonstration agent, Macon County, at present with the Consumers' Division of the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.; F. G. Manly, Elmore County; Luella C. Hanna, State agent for Negro women; and D. C. Crawford, Tallapoosa County; J. D. Barnes, Greene County; W. T. Gravitt, Madison and Jackson Counties; P. J. Brown, Hale County; Mrs. Carrie A. Gee, Morgan and Lawrence Counties; B. F. Hill, Limestone County; and T. W. Bridges, Morgan and Lawrence Counties.

■ Prairie County, Ark., home demonstration club members contributed 677 quarts of home-produced fruit, 589 quarts of canned vegetables, 7 bushels of potatoes, and 5 gallons of sorghum last year to the Arkansas Home and Hospital.

Navy Buys Black Locust

J. L. VAN CAMP, Assistant Extension Forester, Purdue University

■ "Black locust posts from Ripley County are assisting the Atlantic Fleet in its victory drive against the Axis," reports County Agricultural Agent Guy T. Harris of Versailles, Ind. Strange as it may seem, the black locust planting program, designed originally for erosion control in Ripley County, is paying cash dividends to the farm owners in the large sale of posts to the Burns City Naval Ammunition Depot in Martin County.

Wood plays a vital part in a war economy. Farm forest products enter into a national defense and victory program. With steel posts scarce and expensive, bids were offered for 20,000 wooden fence posts, to be used in guarding the great Naval Ammunition Depot near Burns City. Due to the efforts of County Agricultural Agent Harris, this contract was obtained for the farmers of south-eastern Indiana. One-half of the order goes to Ripley County and the remaining half to the neighboring county, Jefferson.

This was the first large sale of timber products on a semicooperative basis by farm owners. The bids for Ripley County were accepted in the name of Otto Moeller, secretary-treasurer of the Ripley County Forestry Extension Committee. All details as to specifications, trucking, and payment are handled through County Agent Harris' office with the assistance of the county extension forestry committee, Roy Hoyer, Fred Green, John Green, and Edward Merkel.

As is customary, strict specifications have been set up for these black locust posts by the Government inspectors. The posts must be between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 inches top diameter but may be either split or round. They must measure 7 feet in length and be sound. A curvature of 2 inches in each $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, off the tangent on the flat side, is permitted and a curvature of 6 inches off the tangent in each $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet on the opposite side.

In order to prevent defective or cull posts from being hauled, the trucking is being done by one individual who grades the posts carefully before shipment. This avoids rejections by the inspectors at Burns City. Thirty cents a post at roadside is paid in Ripley County, which is well above the average received by individual sales.

Farmers in Ripley and Jefferson Counties feel that County Agent Harris is to be complimented for handling the sales in a cooperative manner through the county extension forestry committee. County Agent Leo P. Geyer and Farm Forester J. S. DeYoung of Madison are associated in this sale of posts, calling for 10,000 posts from Jefferson County to fill 50 percent of this order.

As a number of large defense, aviation, and munition areas are being located in Indiana and vicinity, many fence posts will still be

required on these properties. County agricultural agents having adequate post supplies for sale in their counties are being urged to look into these possible markets with a view to arranging cooperative sale for the farm owners of their counties. Other special outlets for wood products from the farm are available at times. Extension workers are being urged to report these markets to the producers in an effort to obtain the best possible returns from wood products during the present period of high demand.

Eisenhower Heads War Relocation Authority

Associate Director of Extension Milton Eisenhower has been chosen by the President to organize a War Relocation Authority as a part of the Office for Emergency Management. The new agency takes charge of relocation, maintenance, and supervision of aliens and other persons whose removal is in the interest of national security. Mr. Eisenhower's ability to simplify and correlate organizations into a working unity, so valuable in his position as land-use coordinator and very helpful to the Extension Service during the short time he served as Associate Director, will stand him in good stead on the new Authority. His position in the Extension Service will be held open in the hope that he may be able to return later.

A feature of the new organization will be the War Relocation Work Corps, providing voluntary enlistment for the duration and offering work which will probably be largely agricultural. The terms and conditions of work will be prescribed by Mr. Eisenhower. Some of the Japanese removed from military zones on the Pacific coast have already gone to work in Colorado beet fields.

Radio Saves Tires

More than 1,000 enrolled listeners in Illinois have just completed their radio poultry short course, and extension agents have found the use of the radio to be one answer to tire and rubber shortage. The 10-week short course by air and mail was designed by H. H. Alp, poultry extension specialist, as a means of helping Illinois poultrymen to achieve their wartime goal of a 10-percent increase in egg production in the face of tire rationing and other deterrents to extension meetings. Each of the agents was at first sent 20 enrollment cards for farmers in his county, but rush orders came back for 25 and sometimes 500 more cards.

The lessons were broadcast every Tuesday from 1:30 to 1:55 over the University of Illinois Station WILL. T. N. Mangner, as-

sociate in radio extension, assisted with the broadcast. Several other stations carried the program by transcription.

The weekly lessons covered such subjects as selecting the right amount and type of poultry equipment, everyday problems in chick brooding and rearing, summer management of growing pullets, poultry housing and ventilation problems, culling and the laying flock, feeding and management of layers, preparing poultry for freezer locker storage and prevention of disease losses. A final examination was given at the end of the course and a suitable certificate awarded to those who successfully completed the work. Arrangements were also made for those who were enrolled to send in questions for discussion on the broadcast.

The course has proved a successful method of getting information on poultry raising to the farmers and shows the possibility for even more intensive use of the radio in the wartime extension program.

Cooperatives in War Program

Texas fluid-milk cooperatives and those producing cheese are taking the lead in increasing production to meet lend-lease and war needs, reports C. E. Bowles, specialist in organization and cooperative marketing. Some of the fruit and vegetable cooperatives have been pioneering in bulk shipments to save containers and to lower distribution costs. Frozen-food locker plants are saving the steel and tin which would ordinarily be used to can many products now preserved by freezing. Processing meats near the source of production and near the point of consumption releases transportation facilities and relieves congestion at terminal markets.

The spirit of the cooperatives and of their desire to help win the war is typified by the Plains Cooperative, Inc., of Plainview. This cooperative of some 4,500 members has announced that the dividends paid on the business for 1941 will be paid to the dairymen in defense bonds and defense stamps. In addition to piling up large supplies of high-quality cheese to meet the emergency, the savings on these operations are being turned over by these farmers to the Government to help prosecute the war.

■ Farmers' cash income from marketings, from commodities placed under loan, and from Government payments in 1941 amounted to 11,771 million dollars, the highest total for any year since 1920. This total is 29 percent higher than the income received from the same sources in 1940 and is 9 percent above the average income from farm marketings for the years 1924-29.

■ During the past 2 months, more than 250 tons of scrap iron have been collected from farmers in Morgan County, Colo., and sold on the market, reports B. H. Trierweiler, county extension agent.

Mobilizing Community Forces

D. E. LINDSTROM, Extension Rural Sociologist, Illinois

■ The war to victory for the Allies requires that all resources—human as well as material—be fully mobilized. Organized groups in rural areas are an important human resource. This resource includes the numerous common-interest groups such as farmers' clubs and small community clubs meeting in homes, one-room schoolhouses, local town or club halls; they are the kind of groups in rural areas that take in everyone. Members of the whole family attend meetings, and all families in the neighborhood or community usually attend the meetings. To use these groups effectively in the war period and to keep their cooperation when peace efforts come should be a major cooperative project of the Extension Service.

Neighborhood and community meetings in rural areas are especially important in agriculture's war program when tires are being rationed and automobile production curtailed. Meetings should be closer to the people.

Meetings in neighborhoods and communities can be of service in a number of ways:

1. They can carry information on agriculture's war efforts programs to every farm family, for neighborhood meetings take in everyone.
2. They can get everyone in the group to take an active part in carrying on the program; thus local meetings can give men, women, and children a sense of the importance of each person's contribution to the war effort.
3. They can keep up morale through visiting and recreational activities.

Neighborhood and community groups are really little democracies. They are formed through local initiative; they make their own policies; they build their own programs; they carry out their own activities; and they use their own leadership. Such little democracies must be preserved and strengthened throughout America. They must be made aware of their importance as little democracies within the great democracy in America.

In Illinois, efforts have been made to get the cooperation of all community units, community clubs, farmers' clubs, farm bureau units, granges, rural parent-teacher associations, and similar groups in planning their programs. Where no such groups were active, local people were urged to form committees of representatives from farm bureau, home bureau, grange, 4-H Clubs and rural youth clubs, church, and school groups to hold neighborhood and community meetings to help spread the benefits of the extension program. The use of local leadership and talents was encouraged. In wartime, such efforts should be redoubled so that all groups in every rural community are aware of their obligations, im-

portance, and opportunities. They all have one common interest—to help the Allies win the war.

Rural community and neighborhood groups are numerous. It is estimated that in Illinois alone there are well over 2,000 school district community clubs. In addition, there are more than 500 community or farm bureau units. Farmers' clubs and granges active in the State number more than 300. Farm bureau unit organizations in Sangamon County, for example, 16 in number, cover approximately 23 of the 26 townships; in 1941, these units held 192 meetings at which 15,000 attendance was reported. More than 1,200 farm families attended and took part in the meetings and activities. This represented more than half of all the farm families in the county.

More than 45 rural community clubs in Schuyler County are being enrolled in a campaign in 1942 to help win the war. A county association of these clubs has been formed to obtain as nearly 100 percent enrollment as possible. The clubs have regular meetings in the open country rural schools, churches, and homes. The program will include food for victory, conservation of natural and human

resources, meeting the aftereffects of war and similar materials.

Community meetings are being arranged in Marion County. A series of three to four monthly meetings are being held in every township or community in the county in February, March, April, and May to help carry the agricultural war effort program to farm families. Similar plans are being made in at least a dozen other counties.

The lecturers of all local granges are meeting in a State conference during farm and home week to work out programs for lecture hours to cooperate in the agriculture's war effort program. Subordinate granges are active in 119 communities in the State.

Thus human and group resources in rural areas in Illinois are being mobilized. To save time and travel and to encourage the use of local leaders, extension specialists are working out subject matter outlines for local leaders to use. County extension agents and county superintendents of schools are cooperating in a number of counties in sending out monthly letters to leaders of all local groups listing important meetings to be held the following month.

Thus rural neighborhood and community organizations throughout America can help the Extension Service to reach the last farm family on the last farm not only with the all-important war effort program but also to carry out the great task of helping to formulate a lasting peace.

New and Revised Film Strips Ready

■ The following film strips have been completed by the Extension Service in cooperation with other bureaus. The film strips may be purchased at the prices indicated from Photo Lab, Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., after first obtaining authorization from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Series 613. 4-H Club Songs.—43 frames, 50 cents.

Series 617. 4-H Club Songs.—49 frames, 50 cents.

Series 620. Tree Planting and Land Use.—54 frames, single, 55 cents, double, \$1.25.

Series 621. Making a Coat.—Supplements F. B. No. 1894, Coat Making at Home.—19 frames, double, \$1.00.

Series 622. The Farm and the Farm Woods.—48 frames, single, 50 cents, double, \$1.00.

Series 625. Poster Slides.—1. Buying Boys' Suits. 2. Buying Bath Towels. 3. Slip Covers. 4. New Cotton Hosiery.—38 frames, double, \$1.00.

Series 627. Pigs Can't Shoot. Swine management for increased food production.—62 frames, single, 55 cents, double, \$1.25.

Revisions

The following series have been revised and brought up to date. Users of the illustrated lectures should be sure that they have the latest revision, thus making use of the latest knowledge the Department has to offer. Old film strips and lecture notes should be discarded to avoid conflicts.

Series 182. Milk-Quality Improvement in 4-H Dairy Clubs.—40 frames, 50 cents. Slightly revised.

Series 199. Chestnut Blight.—49 frames, 50 cents.

Series 264. Rugmaking—A Fireside Industry.—50 frames, double, \$1. Slightly revised December 1941.

Series 346. First Lessons in Beekeeping.—45 frames, 50 cents. Slightly revised.

Series 349. Forest Conservation.—67 frames, single, 60 cents, double, \$1.50.

Series 414. How Demonstration Work Serves the Young Homemaker.—61 frames, single, 55 cents, double, \$1.25. Slightly revised.

A New Show With an Old Plot

GORDON B. NANCE, Extension Economist, Missouri College of Agriculture

■ Many unkind things have been said about economists. Some have said that economists are like Woofus birds, those strange creatures that fly backwards to keep the wind out of their eyes and thus never know where they are going but always know where they have been. Another, having reference to our disagreements, has said that if all economists were laid end to end, they would reach no conclusion. Still another, and this was the unkindest cut of all, has said that if all economists were laid end to end, it would be a good thing.

No one, however, has accused us of having poor memories, for a file cabinet does not forget; despite our propensity for independent thought, on some points we are, more or less, in general agreement; and if from our unquestioned hindsight, some foresight may be acquired, it could be a good thing that we have not "all been laid end to end."

Economic conditions seem strangely familiar to me today, for I still remember when I was graduated from college and started forth to make my way in the world—to conquer at least a bit of it. Prior to that time, economic conditions had meant little to me, because my dad had been the buffer between me and business changes. But since that time I have been on my own and have experienced the uncushioned shocks of economic forces. That way I have remembered them.

As I think back, it was a lusty, booming wartime world I tackled in 1917. American mills and factories were operating on an unprecedented scale. Labor was scarce and high, and boys who had worked on my dad's farm for 75 cents a day were making 12 or 16 dollars a day in Detroit factories. Everyone had plenty of money with which to buy, but goods to be bought were scarce. The automobile I ordered did not come for 5 months. Wholesale prices had risen 24 percent the year before and were to rise another 40 percent that year. Prices of farm products had risen 25 percent the previous year and were to rise 60 percent more that year. Such investments as we had paid good dividends and increased in value. I blush to tell, but before 1920 I had already calculated just when I would have enough money to retire.

Sees Parallel Between 1917 and 1942

Now, 24 years later, we are again in a lusty, booming wartime world. American mills and factories are again operating on a scale never before known—50 percent above even that of 1929, the year we used to talk about. Labor is again scarce, and some men who have recently lived on relief or charity

are getting 12 to 16 dollars a day. Everyone again has plenty of money with which to buy, but merchants are having difficulty in replenishing their stocks. Wholesale prices again have advanced 24 percent. Prices of farm products have risen 50 percent and are still rising. Investments are paying double what they did a few years ago. If such repetition occurred at the movies, I would reach for my coat and hat and say to myself: "This is where I came in," and walk out.

Plan of Action

1. Increase the production of those products that are likely to continue relatively high in price—which means those products most needed for national defense.

2. Increase production for farm and family needs.

3. Provide in advance for essential production requirements.

4. Avoid purchases at high prices of what will not be paid for during the period of high prices.

5. Refinance now, on long-time terms, any debts that may not be paid off during the period of high prices.

6. Make every business decision with a view toward attaining the best possible position to endure the aftermath of war. The last post-war period wrecked the lives, shattered the morale, and extinguished the hopes of more people than did the entire war that was responsible for it.

But we cannot walk out on this economic show. There is no "out." Besides, it is not exactly the same show—even if it is the same plot. It is something like "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," which I saw for the third time not so long ago. If I remember correctly, John Barrymore played Dr. Jekyll the first time, Frederick March the second, and Spencer Tracy the last. Each of these leading men, in their performances, gave a different interpretation of Robert Louis Stevenson's play.

The world show that opened in 1939 has a different cast of characters from that of 1913. Then it had Kaiser Wilhelm, King Victor Emmanuel, Emperor Yoshihito, Clemenceau, David Lloyd George, and Woodrow Wilson. Now it has Hitler, Mussolini, Emperor Hirohito, Petain, Churchill, and Roosevelt. Each of the old actors gave his own interpretation to his separate role, so this show

will be somewhat different—Remember Pearl Harbor? But Old Man Economics, who wrote the play, laid down laws of acting thousands of years ago that will not permit too much liberty to be taken with the script. The way prices of farm products have behaved then and now proves this point conclusively for most of us.

Prices of farm commodities rose from the beginning of the last war until 2 years after its close, more than doubling in that period. The next year they dropped about a third and maintained that level for about 10 years. We adjusted ourselves to that level of prices and set ourselves to the task of feeding and rebuilding the world. It was in that period, you will recall, that we proudly announced that we had discovered the panacea for economic ills, the alchemy of prosperity that would banish poverty from the land, put two cars in every garage and two chickens in every pot. And 3 short years after this grandiose pronouncement, we were in the depths of the worst depression the world has ever known. Not only had we not banished poverty, but bread lines were twice as long as ever before in our history. Not only did we not have two cars in every garage, we had lost the garage. Not only did we not have two chickens in every pot—we did not even have a pot. From that low point in 1932, prices again started a slow upward climb. They are still climbing, but they are climbing faster now—just as they did in 1916.

Recalls Joseph and Pharaoh

I seem to recall, vaguely, that when I was in Sunday school years ago, somebody told me of a dream that Pharaoh had—a dream of 7 fat cattle eaten by 7 lean ones; of 7 good ears of corn swallowed by 7 poor, ill-favored ears. Joseph interpreted this dream to mean that there would come 7 years of exceeding great plenty, to be followed by 7 years of grievous famine.

If you had a similar dream last night, I can interpret it for you. It means that we shall have a series of good years, the production and income in which will be far beyond any we have ever known. How many of these years there will be I do not know, but it is much more likely to be fewer than seven than more. These will be followed by a series of bad years. How many of these there are to be I do not know, but they are much more likely to be more than seven than less.

Just when these bad years will start I do not know. The upward trend in employment, production, income, and prices is expected to continue at least through 1942, through the duration of the war, and could easily continue several months longer, depending on the international and domestic developments. But a sharp reversal of this trend is inevitable upon the cessation of war, the defense program, and other Government spending. It should be constantly borne in mind, too, that in no instance have prices failed to

decline to within 7 percent of the pre-war level within the 16 years following the cessation of former major wars.

However, much more serious attempts will be made to control prices during this war period than were made during the last, and these will have some effect. But neither the measures to be employed nor their efficacy can be forecast at this time.

Most observers feel that the most that will be accomplished is a limiting of the degree of rise in prices during the war period and of the decline in the post-war period. This

curbing of extreme price changes is an end most devoutly to be desired.

So, with all the seriousness I can summon, and in plain, untechnical, everyday language that nobody can fail to understand, let me assure you of my firm conviction of this: That those of us who do not take advantage of the opportunities afforded by these few good years we are now experiencing to put ourselves in a position to withstand the many more lean years that I am sure are to come, will, when the lean years do come, find ourselves in one heck of a fix.

in farm work. This is done on the 800-acre farm of the McDonough Institute. Each Saturday from about March 15 to the close of school, these boys and girls are transported from Baltimore to the farm for practical training in dairying and general farm work. At the close of school, a large number can also be given a week's intensive training.

Surveys are now being made to determine the approximate number of farmers who can use this class of labor. With this training, the young people can be useful in such occupations as picking vegetables, cultivating with hand tools, picking fruit, assisting in harvesting hay, wheat, and barley, threshing, and such chores as harnessing horses, driving wagons, cleaning off horses and cows, washing udders and milk cans, and cleaning out stables. Older boys familiar with driving automobiles could learn to drive tractors on straight hauling jobs. Such young people might also be useful in canning plants.

Another effort to develop all sources of labor is the training of women to aid in farm work. In response to a request of the American Women's Voluntary Services, we have cooperated in setting up a short course at the University of Maryland for women who want to offer their services as farm workers. We have offered three such courses this spring, one in poultry raising, one in horticulture and gardening, and one in dairying. Thirty-six women registered for these courses through the American Women's Voluntary Services, pledging themselves to give at least 144 hours to practical training in addition to the courses. Their enthusiasm and interest were maintained throughout the 4-week course.

We have no illusions as to the prejudice as well as ability of city people to adapt themselves to farming conditions, but I believe that in this emergency we should prepare a reserve to meet any conditions that may develop.

These are some of the ways we are working on the problems of labor shortage in Maryland. By continued energetic efforts, we hope to be able to alleviate the labor bottleneck and meet our Food for Freedom goals.

Dr. Smith Comes Back

Because it looked like a long war to Dr. C. B. Smith, former chief, Office of Cooperative Extension, and because he wanted to help the Extension Service in its wartime program, he volunteered his services to Director M. L. Wilson, offering to do anything he could in the emergency. One of the tasks which he has undertaken is the writing of the annual report, important in these days of examining every agency for effectiveness and contribution to the war effort. We welcome Dr. Smith back to the extension fellowship and feel more confident because he is working with us.

To Meet Labor Shortage

T. B. SYMONS, Director of Extension Service, Maryland

■ The farm-labor situation is acute in Maryland where we are surrounded by industrial developments which are calling on every source of labor. We saw the handwriting on the wall and as early as 1940 began to try to lay plans as far ahead as possible that we might not be caught entirely unprepared. The situation in the coming season, 1942, will be even more acute; but we are organized for the job and have launched offensives on a number of fronts.

The backbone of our organization is the State agricultural planning committee appointed late in 1940 with the president of the Maryland State Farm Bureau serving as chairman and Dr. S. H. DeVault of the University of Maryland serving as secretary. Each county also set up a labor subcommittee. One of the first activities of the county committees was the preparation and sending out of a labor questionnaire to each farmer through the cooperation of the county agent. These questionnaires were returned to the State employment service where certain items were tabulated.

With information on the need and possible labor sources on hand, the committee set about obtaining the cooperation of other organizations. The Works Progress Administration materially reduced the projects available to release workers for farm work. The CCC issued instructions permitting enrollees to be furloughed for temporary periods of time to assist in the harvesting of fruits, vegetables, and other farm crops.

A cooperative agreement was worked out between the Maryland Selective Service System and the State Agricultural Planning Committee relative to occupational deferment of laborers essential to farm work. A letter was prepared and sent to all employers of farm labor in Maryland to explain the procedure in asking for occupational deferment. A similar letter was sent to each county agent, which also explained a plan for the county farm labor subcommittee to follow in border-line cases.

The farm labor subcommittees have proved

helpful to the local draft boards in reviewing these border-line cases. Out of about 2,020 cases on which occupational deferment was asked, 2,000 persons were deferred and 20 were refused.

Through the medium of the State Labor Committee and the United States Employment Service, about 5,000 farm laborers were placed on Maryland farms during 1941, and this number does not include private recruiting of farm labor.

The problem is undoubtedly more serious for the coming season. Realizing this, the farm labor subcommittee in each county met early this year to review the situation and to determine what more must be done. We are working closely with the United States Employment Service, now planning to put placement men in each county, with the Farm Security Administration, in the possible use of mobile camps for migrant labor and with the State director of selective service.

We are now getting together current information on canning house labor problems such as specific data on the crops canned, season of canning, the number of persons employed, facilities of canning plants, and the possibility of using certain local help to a greater extent in the canning of vegetables, especially tomatoes. We are conferring with State officials on the use of prison labor. Another possible source of labor would be the three conscientious objectors' camps in Washington County, and it is expected that the men located there can work on farms in that immediate vicinity. Shortening the school term to release boys and girls for farm work is under consideration, as well as the more efficient use of CCC boys.

In addition, we are laying plans to tap the supply of city youth, especially in Baltimore. H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland, and Maj. Louis Lanborn, headmaster of McDonough Institute, suggested a plan which is now in operation, in which high-school boys and girls more than 15 years of age are registered to take special training

Summer In-Service Training Courses

Administrative Management Institute Planned

■ An official institute devoted to administrative management problems of extension directors and State supervisors of county workers will be held July 27 to August 7 at the Center for Continuation Study of the University of Minnesota.

This Institute on Administrative Management originated as the direct result of a recommendation made to the Extension section of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, in Chicago in November, by Director J. W. Burch of Missouri, chairman of the subcommittee on administrative management and personnel training of the committee on organization and policy.

The program of the institute is being arranged by a committee composed of Director P. E. Miller, of Minnesota; Director J. W. Burch, and Meredith C. Wilson, representing the Cooperative Extension Service; and J. M. Nolte, director of the Center for Continuation Study; Lloyd M. Short, director of the Training Center for Public Administration, and William Anderson, chairman of the Political Science Department, University of Minnesota.

There will be 6 hours of planned instruction each day, two 2-hour periods in the morning devoted to lectures and discussions, and 2 hours in the afternoon for the workshop type of activities.

A recent survey of the States indicates that attendance will be about equally divided between directors and assistant directors, and State leaders and assistant State leaders of county agent, home demonstration, and 4-H Club work.

Extension Summer Schools

National defense and post-war planning enter into the short-period training sessions arranged primarily for county extension workers at State colleges in Colorado, Mississippi, and Washington during the coming summer. Because of the war emergency there has been a curtailment in summer school planning. Drastic readjustments in the 4-year courses of State colleges and universities interfere with the usual summer sessions scheduled. Furthermore, because of the pressure of emergency activities, the agents cannot be certain of taking a 3-week leave period from their counties to attend summer school.

From June 15 to July 3, Colorado State College will conduct the sixth annual extension school planned on an area-training basis. Such timely topics as the problem of inflation and paying for the war; the economics of soil conservation; and post-war adjustments and the place of the United

States in world reconstruction will be taken up in a course, Current Economic Problems Affecting Extension Work, to be given by Dr. A. C. Bunce of Iowa State College. Extension Organization and Program Development will be given by Karl Knaus of the Federal Extension Service; Rural Sociology, by Dr. R. W. Roskelley of Colorado State College; and Principles and Practices of Occupational Guidance of Rural Youth, by James A. McCain of Colorado College.

Scheduled at Washington State College from June 15 to July 3 are courses on Nutrition, War and Defense Policy, and 4-H Club Organizations. Gladys Gallup of the Federal Extension Service will teach extension methods, emphasizing adjustments in extension workers' programs in meeting wartime needs.

Mississippi State College is arranging for the first time a 3-week training school for

Extension, Farm Security, and vocational agricultural workers, scheduled for June 11 to July 2.

ON THE CALENDAR

Home Demonstration Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, arranged by Delaware Extension Service, June 3.

4-H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, arranged by South Dakota Extension Service, June 6.

American Home Economics Association, Boston, Mass., June 21-25.

American Association for Advancement of Science, Ann Arbor, Mich., June 22-26.

National Education Association of United States, Denver, Colo., June 28-July 2.

National Livestock and Meat Board, Chicago, Ill., June 18-19.

American Dairy Science Association, East Lansing, Mich., June 23-25.

American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Milwaukee, Wis., June 29-July 1.

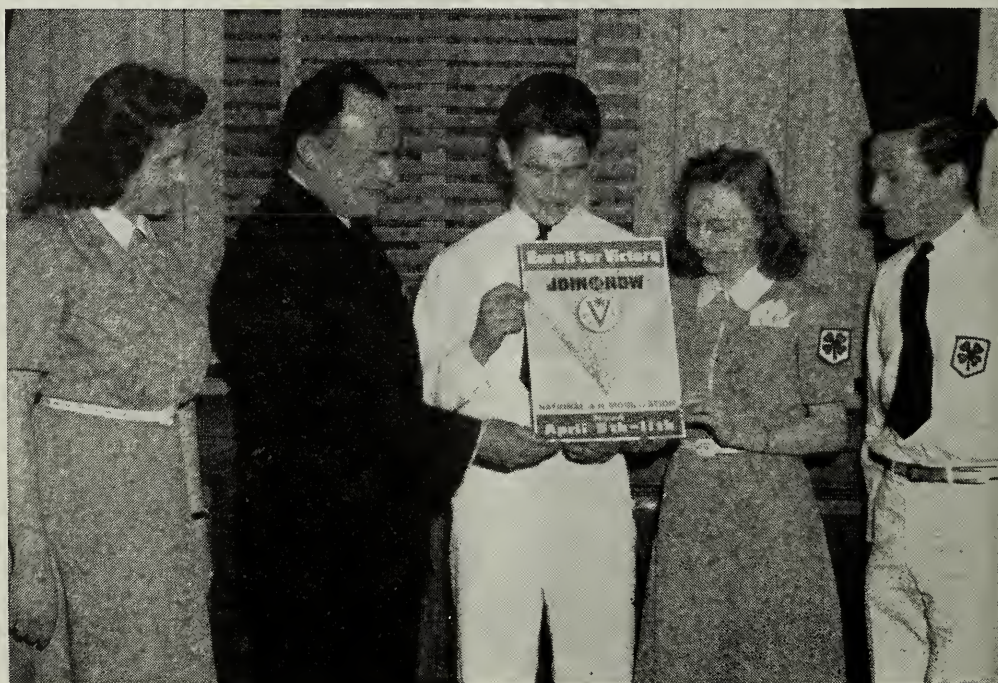
National Council State Garden Clubs, Inc., Seattle, Wash., July 7-10.

Secretary Opens 4-H Mobilization Week

■ National 4-H Mobilization Week, April 5 to 11, was opened by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard in an address over the National Farm and Home Hour network. Representatives of Maryland's membership presented a 4-H Victory pin and mobilization poster to the Secretary. Left to right are: Sarah Jenkins, Secretary Wickard,

Doty Remsberg, Eleanor Bird, and Fred Kretzer.

As a result of Mobilization Week efforts, it is estimated that about 650,000 rural girls and boys enrolled for the first time as 4-H Club members while more than 900,000 already members of clubs signed up during the week for one or more 4-H Victory projects.



Former 4-H Members Attend Agricultural Colleges

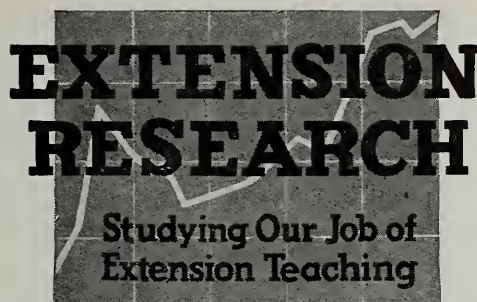
More than one-third of the students enrolled in agriculture and home economics at agricultural colleges in the United States during the present college year, 1941-42, are former 4-H Club members. Twenty-eight percent of the students enrolled in home economics and 37 percent of those enrolled in agriculture at 40 land-grant colleges, including Alaska and Puerto Rico, are former 4-H Club members. Young men and women with 4-H training make up more than one-half of the total enrollment in agriculture and home economics at the agricultural colleges in Illinois and Nebraska; nearly half of the enrollment in these courses in Alabama, Indiana, and Kansas; and approximately 42 percent of those taking similar work in Kentucky, Maine, and Missouri.—Second Annual Study of Former 4-H Club Members Attending Agricultural Colleges in the United States, 1941-42, by R. A. Turner, Federal Extension Service. U. S. Dept. of Agr. Ext. Serv. Pub.

4-H Club Statistics

Based on the rate at which new members were enrolled in 1940, 64 percent of the boys and girls growing up on farms and 21 percent of rural nonfarm youth are being reached by 4-H Club work. The average length of their membership is about 2½ years. County extension agents devote 28 percent of their time to work with 4-H members and older youth. For each year of time devoted to 4-H and older youth work by county workers, the average enrollment is 774 rural youth.—Statistical Analysis of 1940 4-H Club Data, by Laurel Sabrosky and Barnard Joy, Federal Extension Service. U. S. Dept. of Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 377, Feb. 1942.

Community Factors Affect Success of County Agent

In a study of community factors affecting the success or failure of county extension activities in two Michigan counties, six social factors are listed as having direct relationship to the extension agent's degree of success. Four factors, namely, community organization and morale, organizations and morale among farmers, socio-economic conditions, and leadership, were all found to be positively related to the success of the extension program. The fifth factor, civil boundaries within the community, were found to be influential only in situations where natural leadership was prevented from participation in extension work in the community by the circumstance of legal residence. Community conflicts, the sixth factor, were found to be



negatively related to the success of the extension program, particularly in situations where the conflict occurred between groups of farmers.

Four communities, two in each of two counties, were surveyed. The unit of investigation was the local community. Because of the customs, traditions, and unique characteristics, it was thought that the community would be an important influence in determining the effectiveness of agricultural extension programs. A list of social factors in the community which were considered to be important in the success of an extension program was mailed to all Michigan county agricultural agents. More than half of the agents returned their questionnaires in which they rated the relative importance of the factors listed and added others which they considered important. Data relative to the factors were obtained by personal interviews with representative residents of the communities, supplemented by census data, newspapers, and other documentary sources.—The Community Situation As It Affects Agricultural Extension Work, by C. R. Hoffer and D. L. Gibson, sociologists, Michigan State College. Special Bulletin 312, Oct. 1941, Michigan State College.

Youth Bibliography

Citations of scientific data gathered from 24 studies of extension work with rural youth are available in the mimeographed bibliography, 4-H Club and Older Youth Studies, 1940-41, Extension Service Circular 373, by Barnard D. Joy and Lucinda Crile, of the Federal Extension Service. The recent summary of studies supplements Extension Service Circular 339 which includes 112 youth study citations.

Six studies which are not available for distribution are also summarized in Circular 373. These are: Organization for Conduct of 4-H Work, by Wilmer Bassett; Some Factors Affecting the Vitality of Local 4-H Clubs, by Paul W. Thayer; The 4-H Member's Book, by W. H. Palmer; A Study of Junior Leadership in 4-H Club Work, by Henry A. Pflughoeft; Methods of Evaluating Effective 4-H Local Leadership, by Paul J. Dixon; and Essentials of a Handbook for Local 4-H Club Leaders, by Mylo S. Downey.

Home Visits in 4-H Work

A home visit from the extension agent significantly increased the percentage of completions of 4-H girls in Broome County, N. Y. Nearly three-fourths of the girls who had received a summer visit from the agent completed their 4-H work for the year, while only half of those who were not visited by the agent completed their projects.

Data furnished by local leaders indicated that home visits were effective in increasing parent cooperation.

"Home visiting is valuable to the agent because it gives opportunity to learn how well the existing program is functioning and in what respects it can be changed to meet old and new needs," the author points out. She recommends that "Home visits be better planned as to purpose, preparation, execution and evaluation."—Home Visits in 4-H Club Work, by Jean Shippey, National 4-H Club Fellow, 1940-41. U. S. Dept. of Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 379, 1942.

4-H Tailoring Schools Evaluated

Are training schools for local leaders effective? This question is important in Extension because many training schools are held for local leaders each year. An evaluation study of the 4-H tailoring schools for local leaders in Massachusetts showed that the leaders had learned much from the instruction they received.

Each of the three tailoring schools held in the State last summer consisted of six weekly all-day meetings. The local leaders made wool garments under supervision and instruction. The leaders received first-hand information from the clothing specialist on how to tailor wool garments from "mill ends" and old clothes. Tailoring techniques were explained and demonstrated which eliminate the "home-made" look in "made-over" clothes. Help was given as the leaders actually performed the techniques in making their wool garments. Bulletins were distributed for study between meetings.

Interestingly enough, the leaders did not learn as much about tailoring techniques which were only explained and for which they had bulletins; they learned more about those techniques which were demonstrated as well as discussed, and which they actually performed in making their garments.

A follow-up study, to be reviewed later, is now in progress to determine the use local leaders made of the instruction during the months succeeding the tailoring schools in teaching their 4-H girls and homemakers, and in their own clothing construction and consumer purchasing.—Results of 4-H Tailoring School for Local Leaders, Massachusetts, 1941 by Mrs. Esther C. Page and Marion E. Forbes, Massachusetts Extension Service and Fred P. Frutchey, Federal Extension Service. Massachusetts Extension Publication, 1941.

AMONG OURSELVES

Extension Feels Loss of Ella Gardner

The very sudden death of Miss Ella Gardner, recreation specialist, on Sunday, March 29, was a great shock to all in the Extension Service. Miss Gardner was ill for only a few hours, death resulting from a cerebral hemorrhage.

Miss Gardner had been a member of the Federal Extension staff since 1935. Previous to that time, she served for 10 years as recreation specialist in the United States Children's Bureau, engaging even then in many cooperative undertakings with the Extension Service, particularly in the development of recreational leaders.

During recent months, Miss Gardner cooperated very actively with the Children's Bureau and the Office of Civilian Defense in the preparation of two bulletins—one dealing with the care of children during wartime and the other concerned with the protection of women and girls from the effects of the strenuous work which the war imposes on farm families.

Before Miss Gardner's affiliation with the Federal Government, she initiated recreation programs for the playground departments of Asbury Park, N. J., Altoona, Pa., and Fairmount, W. Va.

Assistant Director Brigham said of her: "All who knew Miss Gardner realize that her passing will be a distinct loss to the Extension Service. Her high ideals, her stalwart character, her exuberant personality, her professional skill, and her outstanding talents along many other lines placed her on a level of attainment without a peer in her chosen field; and she was so recognized nationally. As such, the life of Ella Gardner will always be an inspiration to those who came in contact with her."

■ Tyrus Thompson, former South Dakota 4-H boy, recently became State 4-H Club leader in South Dakota. He succeeds Horace M. Jones, who has accepted similar work in Massachusetts.

Mr. Thompson established an excellent record in 4-H Club work while a student in high school and continued his interest in 4-H Club affairs as a student at Springfield Normal College.

While acting as a rural school teacher in Bon Homme County, Thompson assisted in organizing the first older youth group in South Dakota and served as the Bon Homme County group's first president. He represented South Dakota at the National 4-H Camp in 1934 and was a member of South

Dakota's high-ranking 4-H dairy judging team in 1932.

Upon completion of his work toward graduation in 1936, he became assistant county agent in Minnehaha County where he again assumed leadership in the formation of older youth groups.

He was brought back to the central extension office in 1937 as a district 4-H Club agent.

■ Elbert Gentry, county agent pioneer, died on February 10, 1942. As agricultural agent in Smith County, Tex., for the last 21 years, he was known to many of the 7,000 farmers of the county as a reliable source of information on the county's agriculture which varies from the rose industry to the development of permanent pastures.

Mr. Gentry was born in Texas on October 7, 1875. He was appointed special cotton boll-weevil agent for Georgia in 1906 and served in that capacity until November 1, 1912, when he was transferred to Washington, D. C., as agricultural and field agent for Oklahoma and Texas. He returned to Texas as district agent of the northeast counties in April 1915, and carried on this work until his appointment as county agent of Smith County in March 1921.

■ Daniel M. Treadwell, Dixie County, Fla., agricultural extension agent for 11 years, died February 6 after a brief illness.

Mr. Treadwell had been in extension work for 27 years, serving as county agent in Georgia from 1915 to 1927 and in Florida from 1927 until his death. He served as county agent in Wakulla County from 1927 to 1930, going to Dixie County in 1930.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at \$1.00 a year, domestic, and \$1.40, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

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IN BRIEF

A Follow-Up From Minnesota

During the first series of local leader training meetings for the Food for Freedom program described in the February REVIEW, we actually trained 9,213 local leaders in poultry, swine, and dairy products. These leaders in turn carried this material to between 50,000 and 75,000 farm people in their home communities. From many direct and indirect sources we are convinced that this program was unusually effective. The second series of leader-training meetings is now being concluded, and community meetings are being held. At these meetings, spring and summer practices are being stressed. We are not having such large attendance on the second round, because farmers are getting ready for spring work and the pressure of time is beginning to be felt.

The garden leaders' training conferences are also being held with splendid cooperation. The leader-training meetings for nutrition schools to run through March, April, and May are now in full swing. The interest and attendance is much greater than was anticipated. We are actually printing 150,000 pamphlets for the use of the members of these classes for each of the three series of meetings. This will give some idea of the enrollment.

We now have the staff at work analyzing our programs up to this time and charting our course for the summer months. We are also beginning to think about the types of activities that will be most effective during the winter of 1942-43.—PAUL E. MILLER, *Director of Extension Service, Minnesota.*

■ North Carolina reports 50 farm women's curb markets with 2,334 producers selling \$458,101.92 worth of produce in 1941. In addition, 60 counties sold farm produce to hotels, institutions, and merchants, amounting to \$419,373.87. This gives a grand total of \$877,475.79. Extension agents are arranging to have defense stamps sold on all the organized markets to give both producers and customers an opportunity to invest their money in the defense of our country.

EXHIBIT IDEAS—A new film strip, Series 631, 42 frames, single frame, \$0.50

THE 4-H LOCAL LEADER—A recent film strip revised to meet war needs, Series 516, 50 frames, single frame, \$0.50

BANG'S DISEASE—A new film strip, Series 632, 20 frames, single frame, \$0.50

FARM WOMEN AT WAR—A new film strip about American farm women in 1942, Series 629, 50 frames, single frame, \$0.50